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Introduction

About this document

The regenagri Content Standard (regenagriCS) is intended to support suppliers in implementing and using claims in line with regenagri standard requirements. The regenagriCS applies and provides a framework for chain of custody requirements for food, feed, and textile materials.

The regenagri program is built on a continuous improvement model, covering the entire supply chain from farms to finished products. The regenagri Standard Criteria applies to farms, and the regenagriCS applies to supply chains. The regenagri Standard Criteria (farms) and related regenagri Assessment Methodology allow the assessment and measurement of regenerative practices and outcomes. The regenagri program also allows for the identification of areas for improvement and the measurement of progress and outcomes over time.

The regenagriCS provides the requirements for the chain of custody certification of regenagri materials. More information on regenagri is available at https://regenagri.org.

About the regenagri Content Standard

The regenagriCS is an international, voluntary standard used for chain of custody certifications for materials originating from farms, certified to the regenagri Standard Criteria. The standard is used to certify the content of regeneratively grown products, from the first processing point to the final product.

Suppliers certified to other chain of custody programs (such as organic or others) are still required to undergo a regenagri audit and certification to verify compliance with the regenagriCS.

If the Certification Body is approved for all the programs requested by organisations, the Certification Body can then combine in a single visit the audit for regenagriCS and the audits for other chain of custody-based programs (if all applicable requirements, such as certification cycles, are met).

Suppliers certified or applying for multiple certifications, to regenagriCS as well as to other chain of custody-based programs can, whenever possible, be certified by the same certification body.

The goal of the regenagriCS is to increase regenerative agriculture production (with resulting environmental benefits including reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs), increase of carbon sequestration, increase of soil health and biodiversity) and to give farmers and supply chains a secure and assured route to market regeneratively grown produce.

The regenagriCS achieves this by:
• Providing transparency into the supply chain by measuring and monitoring the implementation of regenerative practices and their ecological outcomes.
• Providing the supply chain with a system to verify the content of regeneratively grown materials.
• Providing companies with a trusted program to communicate regenerative claims to stakeholders.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Update</th>
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<td>Specification of the content of additional fibre materials.</td>
<td>19 October 2022</td>
<td>18 April 2023</td>
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<td>B.1.6. The non-regenagri certified fibre content of the products should comply with the additional fibre material requirements as B.1.6.(a), B.1.6.(b), B.1.6.(c).</td>
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<td>The minimum regenagri content - related clarification B.1.5. No less than 50% of claimed fibre content of products (excluding accessories and trims) shall be regenagriCS certified materials.</td>
<td>19 October 2022</td>
<td>18 April 2023</td>
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<td>Blends of regenagri certified fibres and non-regenagri certified fibres (same fibre) are allowed.</td>
<td>19 October 2022</td>
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<td>Section A – General Information Update of References, general editing</td>
<td>22 March 2023</td>
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<td>22 March 2023</td>
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<td>Addition of Annex I – sample of global CoC (Chain of Custody) standards (fibres)</td>
<td>22 March 2023</td>
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<td>Clarifications on Technical Fibres</td>
<td>25 July 2023</td>
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<td>Transaction certificate, EUDR (EU Deforestation Regulation) and regenagri Traceability Program</td>
<td>28 February 2024</td>
<td>1 July 2024</td>
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<td>Restructuring of the standard</td>
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<td>3 May 2024</td>
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Definitions

Audit - Independent evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the regenagri Content Standard and Chain of Custody certification standard by a certification body as part of the certification process.

Buyer - The next commercial entity in the supply chain; the supplier (or seller) is the previous commercial entity in the supply chain.

Certification Body (CB) – An independent body that is accredited by an accreditation body for regenagri to conduct certification audits against the requirements of the regenagri Chain of Custody Certification Standard.

Claim - Any communication (i.e., on-pack, website, sales documents, product specification document, and ACOP report) in any format of the presence of certified regenagri products to any stakeholder group.

Client – Organisation whose system is being audited for certification purposes.

Dispatch - A physical transfer of a product from one organisation to another.

Distributors – Are participants in the supply chain of regenagri certified products that take legal ownership, store, and sell products to their customer bases, but do not unpack, repack, or relabel those products at any stage. Distributors are allowed to handle products physically without any modification to the end products and, therefore, may not need a Chain of Custody certification. Distributors not complying with this definition, need to hold a Chain of Custody Certification. e.g., exporters of bulk products from a port terminal, or other sellers of bulk (unpackaged), are required to obtain a regenagri Chain of Custody certification.

End Product Manufacturer - The manufacturer or processor that uses products for manufacturing products designed and intended for consumption or end use in any way without further processing, repackaging, or relabelling. For example, retailers who produce their own label products in-house. Retailers and distributors of end products, where no further modification occurs, may not need Chain of Custody Certification.

Legal Owner - Person or entity that holds legal ownership of the physical products.

On-site Audit - A physical visit to an organisation by representatives of an accredited certification body.

Physical Handling - Activities that may include receipt, storage, and dispatch, or where a product undergoes physical transformation, repacking, or relabelling.

Receiving - Receipt of regenagri certified products at a site under the control of the organisation (including outsourced contractors).
**Relabel** - Any changes to the original label on the regenagri certified material.

**Remote Audit** - Auditing process by which accredited CBs (certification bodies) gather information without the need to be physically present.

**Retailer** - A business or person that sells end consumer products to the consumer, as opposed to a wholesaler or supplier, who normally sells their products to another business. Retailers of end products, where no further modification occurs, may not need regenagri Chain of Custody Certification.

**Scope of Certification** - The activities covered by the organisation’s supply chain certification.

**Segregated (SG)** - The Segregated (SG) supply chain traceability type assures that regenagri certified products delivered to the end user come only from regenagri certified sources.

**Site** - Location with geographical boundaries, at which defined activities under the control of an organisation may be carried out.

**Supplier (or seller)** - The previous commercial entity in the supply chain, the buyer (or customer) is the next commercial entity in the supply chain.

**Supply Chain** - The series of processes/steps through which agricultural raw materials pass from the primary producer through to the end product manufacturer (i.e., roosting, milling, storage, transport, manufacture, end product, etc.).

**Supply Chain Certification Systems** - Document that defines the minimum requirements of a consistent methodology for enabling certification against the requirements of the regenagri Chain of Custody Certification Standard to enable all certification bodies to operate in a consistent and controlled manner.

**Trader** - Participant in the supply chain of regenagri certified products who takes legal ownership of products and/or purchases and sells futures without physically handling the products.

**Wholesaler** - A person or firm that buys a large quantity of end products from various producers or vendors, warehouses them, and resells them to retailers without further modification. Wholesalers of end products, where no further modification occurs, may not need Chain of Custody Certification.

**Brand holder** - A person and/or a legal entity who owns or licenses a brand or otherwise has rights to market a product under the brand.
**Final / Finish product** - A product that is ready for sale is not intended for further transformation and is intended for consumption.

**Final processing organisation** – An organisation that produces, manufactures, and/or processes products into a final product that is not intended for further transformation.

**Traceability Program via tracer-based solutions** - This is a set of standards, methods, and protocols to provide organisations with traceability of products and materials throughout their supply chains. The regenagri traceability program implements technologies and solutions suitable to the scope of application, including tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing.

**First processor** – earliest stage of transformation and processing of raw textile materials into fabric.

**Subcontractor** - Unit that is the earliest form of machinery or facilities that processed raw materials into a state that is closer to being consumable or marketable.
Section A – General Information

A.1. References.
The regenagri Content Standard contains chain of custody and traceability requirements. All certified organisations are subject to the principles and requirements of the applicable chain of custody documents. For the avoidance of doubt, in case of discrepancies, the requirements set in this document prevail over the requirements from any non-regenagri referenced documents.

A.1.1. The regenagri Content Standard provides companies with a tool to verify the content of the claimed input material in a final product. It requires that each organisation along the supply chain take sufficient steps to ensure that the integrity and identity of the input material are preserved.

A.1.2. The regenagri Standard Criteria and regenagri Assessment and Scoring Methodology. These documents outline the criteria and methodologies used to assess farms in order to verify practices and outcomes. These standards documents are used to assess farms for regenagri certification. These documents can be requested by contacting info@regenagri.org.

A.1.3. The regenagri Chain of Custody Certification Criteria. This document provides the Chain of Custody Criteria applicable to any organisation throughout the supply chain that takes legal ownership of and/or physically handles regenagri certified products. This document can be requested by contacting info@regenagri.org.

A.1.4. Subcontracted processors and/or outsourced activities shall be part of the scope of the certification. The organisation seeking or holding certification subcontracts outsourced activities to independent third parties (e.g., subcontractors for storage, transport, or other outsourced activities). The operation seeking or holding certification shall ensure that the independent third party complies with the requirements of the regenagri Chain of Custody Standard.

A.1.5. The regenagri Traceability Program implements tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing solutions. Participation in the regenagri Traceability Program is voluntary and does not replace Transaction Certificates requirements. The traceability via the tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing solution approved under the regenagri programme provides Traceability Assurance Certificates to confirm the origin of the materials (refer to Section F).

A.1.6. regenagriCS - Logo Use and Claims Guide. This document describes the language and design requirements for communication related to the regenagri program. This document can be requested by contacting info@regenagri.org.
Section B – Principles of regenagriCS certification

B.1 Scope
Within the regenagri program both organic and non-organic organisations can be assessed and regenagri certified. The same regenagri verification and certification principles are applied for organic and non-organic operations.

B.1.1. regenagriCS certification applies to all supply chain actors using regeneratively grown content: first processor, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, storage, handling, and shipping through to the seller in the last business-to-business transaction.

B.1.2. regenagriCS certification is not mandatorily required for brand owners and/or retailers. However, if brand owners and/or retailers are seeking to purchase regenagri certified products, they should hold an active license agreement with Regenagri C.i.C.

B.1.3. regenagriCS material must arrive at supply chain sites with supporting transaction certificates and verification labelling. The seller of regenagri certified products shall provide the buyer with Transaction Certificates covering the shipments of regenagri certified materials. Transaction Certificates shall be requested from the approved Certification Body, which will issue them upon review of the application and supporting documentation.

B.1.4. An organisation seeking to place and make available in the European Union market as well as export from the EU (European Union) products listed in Annex I of the European Union (EU) deforestation-free regulation (EUDR), that contain, have been fed with, or have been made using relevant commodities (cattle, cocoa, oil palm, rubber, soya, and wood), shall be compliant with the EUDR requirements. If an organisation sources commodities or products relevant to the EUDR directly from farms, the following details are required to be presented on the delivery documentation: Geolocation, information, documents, and data that demonstrate that the relevant products comply with Article 3 of the EUDR.


B.1.5. A tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing solutions approved under the regenagri Traceability Program is voluntary and only applicable if the technology is available and applicable to the regenagri certified products. The technology is applied at the first processing stage, or when possible, it could be applied at the next processing stage, but it is mandatory considering the minimum content of regenagri certified material required for certification or the maximum blending required by the technology (the greater of the two).

B.1.6. All requests for participation in the regenagri Traceability Program are voluntary and shall be made directly to regenagri, after confirmation of its suitability is given by Regenagri.
B.1.7. The Traceability Program shall be implemented only at units that are regenagri certified and registered on regenagri traceability program database.

B.1.8. An organisation is eligible to request a Traceability Assurance certificate when it holds an active Regenagri license and is registered with the regenagri Traceability Program database.

B.1.9. The regenagriCS may be applied globally.

B.1.10. A product certification claim shall be made when the minimum product specific content requirements are met and shall include the regenagri logo (according to the regenagri logo guide and regenagri claims requirements). For identifying the minimum product-specific content, please refer to the product-specific regenagri Content Standard and Chain of Custody Standard.

B.2. Claims.
Under the regenagri certifications, general or product claims are made in reference to regenagri. Claims made to consumers concerning the regenagriCS are monitored in order to protect the integrity of the standard.

B.2.1. Claims related to the regenagriCS may be either product-specific or general (non-product specific).

B.2.2. Organisations trading products with a content of regenagriCS certified material less than the content stated on the product specific CoC standards (calculated as a percentage of the claimed material content in the entire product) are permitted to make commitment claims. The commitment claims are to be reviewed and approved by regenagri.

B.2.3. regenagriCS products that meet all the following criteria qualify for product certification claims (on- or off-products):
   a. The product was certified by the seller in the last business-to-business transaction.
   b. All artwork and language meet the requirements of the regenagri Logo Use Guide.
   c. Approval of the final artwork has been obtained from the approved certification body.
   d. Only regenagri certified organisations may physically attach product-specific claims with reference to regenagri.
   e. The minimum regenagri content requirements are met.
   f. The regenagri content of the claimed products is confirmed by transaction certificates (Section E).
   g. Regenagri claims that can be made are on-product claims, impact claims, and content claims.
   h. Finished regenagri certified products shall be claimed with the certification logo applied to the products or on marketing material.
B.2.4. Organisations that meet one or more of the following criteria may make content claims, general marketing claims, or commitment claims (non-product specific) related to the regenagriCS:
   a. Organisations with current certification to the regenagriCS.
   b. Organisations that purchase certified products or products that contain certified material. Regenagri content claims can be made only when there is a transaction certificate confirming the regenagri content in the product (Section E).
   c. Licensed organisations that have made public commitments to regenagri and to regenerative agriculture. Commitments are to be reviewed and approved by Regenagri CiC.
   d. The minimum regenagri content requirements are met.
   e. Regenagri claims that can be made are impact claims and content claims.

B.2.5. All claims related to regenagriCS are subject to the requirements of regenagriCS Logo Use and Claims Guide.

B.3. First processor certification.

B.3.1. The following sections apply to all first processors:
Section C: Verification of regenerative material
Section D: Chain of Custody
Section E: Transaction certificates
Section F: Traceability program via tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing solutions


B.4.1. The following modules apply to all supply chain sites subject to regenagriCS certification:
Section D: Chain of Custody
Section E: Transaction certificates
Section F: Traceability program via tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing solutions
Section C – Verification of regeneratively grown products

Under the regenagri program the approved Certification Body assesses and certifies the implementation of regenerative practices within farm operations. Following the issuing of scope certificates, the regenagri program aims to verify the regeneratively grown material that enters the supply chain.

C.1 Verification of input material.

C.1.1. regenagriCS certification applies to all supply chain actors using regeneratively grown content: the first processor, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, storage, and shipping through the seller in the last business-to-business transaction.

C.1.2. The first processor shall have a system in place to verify that all regeneratively grown material inputs come from a farm that is regenagri certified.

C.1.2.1. In order to claim regenagri certified status, every organisation shall:
   a. Have a valid regenagri certificate.
   b. Be issued a regenagri transaction certificate for shipments and sales of products to be claimed as regenagri certified.
   c. Have the original delivery documentation containing geolocation information and other documents and data demonstrating that relevant products comply with Article 3 of the EUDR (when applicable).
   d. A Traceability Assurance Certificate (TAC) is issued when traceability testing is requested.

C.2. All regeneratively grown products entering the supply chain shall have a valid regenagri transaction certificate from the farm. “Entering the supply chain” refers to the inputs of the first processor.

C.3. Due diligence policy requirements

Organisations seeking to make regenagri claims (general marketing claims, product claims, (on- and off-product), commitment and/ or impact claims) shall have a due diligence policy in compliance with the following requirements:

C.3.1. Operators and traders must trace commodities back to their point of origin to ensure that the products they import have not contributed to deforestation, social responsibility breaches, or negative climate and environmental impacts. Organisations shall ensure that all commodities are produced in compliance with the relevant legal requirements of the country of origin, including those related to environmental protection and land use rights. This includes maintaining and providing access to information that verifies the specific geographical location where the commodities were produced.
C.3.2. Organisations involved in importing or trading covered commodities are required to conduct thorough risk assessments. These assessments should evaluate the likelihood that the commodities they deal with have been produced on land that was deforested or degraded after a specific cut-off date (which is stated on the regenagri Standard Criteria). The risk assessment must also consider issues related to legal compliance concerning rights to land, including indigenous peoples' and community rights, local legislation regarding human rights, environmental and climate impacts, etc.

C.3.3. If the risk assessment identifies potential risks of deforestation or forest degradation, issues related to legal compliance concerning rights to land, including indigenous peoples' and community rights, local legislation regarding human rights, and environmental and climate impact, the organisation must implement measures to mitigate these risks to a negligible level. This could involve changing suppliers, obtaining additional certifications or assurances from the supplier, or enhancing monitoring and compliance mechanisms.

C.3.4. Organisations need to establish systems to continuously monitor the effectiveness of their risk mitigation measures. This includes periodic audits and, potentially, the use of technology such as satellite imagery to verify compliance with the above criteria.

C.3.5. Operators shall maintain detailed records of due diligence processes, risk assessments, and risk mitigation actions. These records must be kept for at least five years and be readily available for inspection by competent authorities.

**Information & guidance**

The Certification Body will require the following input documents to be submitted in order to issue regenagri transaction certificates for the first processor’s outputs:

- Scope certificate of the regenagri certified farm.
- Input regenagri transaction certificates.
- Sell and/or purchase documentation

C.3. Multiple Certifications

Suppliers certified or applying for multiple certifications, to regenagri, regenagriCS and other organic or chain of custody-based programs may, whenever possible, combine the certification audits and be certified by the same certification body.
The approved certification body will verify the Chain of Custody throughout the supply chain, preserving the integrity of regeneratively grown material up to the final customer.

D.1. Chain of custody criteria.

D.1.1. The regenagri CS follows the principles of other public chain of custody programs. For the avoidance of doubt, if there is any discrepancy between this document and any referenced standard, the content of this document prevails.


D.2.1. Identification: regenagriCS materials shall be traceable and clearly identifiable up and downstream within the supply chain:
   a. Certified products shall be accurately identified, in some cases, it may be necessary for the regenagriCS materials to be labelled directly, while in others, it may be sufficient for machines, carrying vessels or storage containers to use clear signage. Identification might not be required in cases where a control system is in place to link a product description with each container or batch.
   b. Content percentages of claimed materials are accurate, and all labelling and signage must be visible and clearly understandable by all operators working in the area.

D.2.2. Volume reconciliation: certified output volume shall not exceed the available certified input. This should be tracked through transaction certificates and factoring in production losses. Detailed records and systems must be created and maintained; these must identify which inputs were used in the production of a given output product.
   a. The comparison of the certified output volume to the certified input volume can be shown as (input) - (production loss) = (output).

D.2.3. Segregation: All stages through the supply chain shall be operated to ensure that regenagriCS certified materials and non-certified materials are not commingled.
   a. Organisations that process regenagriCS certified products and non-certified products at the same site shall have procedures and systems in place to prevent the commingling of certified products with non-certified products.
   b. Certified materials must have a dedicated storage area before, during, and after production, or shall have a materials labelling system assuring segregation and the easy identification of regenagri certified materials. Such labels shall be permanent and include batch numbers, identification of regenagri certification, date of production, and the name of the licensed organisation.
   c. Training on regenagriCS requirements shall be provided to all staff working in the handling and storage of certified products.
   d. Extra precautions to avoid contamination with non-certified products are advised at production sites.
e. Sites shall train workers about the segregation of certified and non-certified material.

D.2.4. Blending in regenagriCS: Blending shall meet the minimum content requirements stated by the applicable regenagri CoC standard, but the certified portion of material must be maintained at each supply chain site:
   a. Certified products must be kept physically separate from non-certified products through each stage of the supply chain, except for operations blending with non-certified products.
   b. Blending of certified materials: different batches of regenagriCS certified materials may be mixed only with other batches of regenagriCS certified materials.
   c. Documentation associated with certified products must clearly distinguish between certified and non-certified materials. These documents may be used to track each individual batch of certified products.

D.2.5. Regenagri volumes: double selling avoidance
   a. There should be a system in place (accounting, inventory, etc.) that will ensure that the quantity of physical regenagri inputs never exceeds the claimed outputs. The system shall allow physical monitoring on a real-time basis.
   b. All regenagri input volumes shall be confirmed by transaction certificates and applicable purchase documentation.
   c. Sales documentation shall be kept available for all outputs for which claims have been made.
   d. All sales of regenagri certified products shall be covered by transaction certificates.
   e. Sales of products not covered by transaction certificates shall not be considered regenagri certified or claim regenagri content.
E.1. Seller responsibilities

E.1.1. The seller of regenagrí certified products shall provide the buyer with transaction certificates covering the shipments of regenagrí certified materials.

E.1.2. Transaction Certificates shall be requested from the approved Certification Body, who will issue them upon review of the application and supporting documentation.

E.2. Transaction certificate data

Transaction certificates include the following information:

TC number
The certification body issuing the TC
Sellers, buyers, and consignees
Quantity of regenagrí certified products sold or regenagrí product content (whichever is applicable)
Country of dispatch or destination
Last processing organisation (if applicable)
Certification details of the seller organisation (certificate number)
Products and shipment details
Impact data, which may include carbon footprint or other impact data, as applicable. (Note: impact claims can be made only if certified by the transaction certificates.).
F.1. Regenagri Traceability Program via tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing solutions shall be implemented only at units that are Regenagri certified and registered in the Regenagri traceability program database.

F.1.1. The organisation implementing the traceability program via tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing solutions shall hold an active Regenagri certificate.

F.1.2. The organisation shall be listed on the publicly available Regenagri traceability program database.

F.2. An organisation is eligible to request a Traceability Assurance Certificate when it holds an active Regenagri license and is registered on the Regenagri traceability program database.

F.2.1. The organisation requesting the implementation of a traceability program via tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing solutions shall hold an active Regenagri license.

F.2.2. The organisation shall be listed on the publicly available Regenagri traceability program database.

F.3. Unique tracer or forensic, and science-based testing codes are used for every primary processing unit to ensure authentication at any point up to the finished product and beyond (for extended producer responsibility).

F.3.1. Tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing markers are provided to the primary processing unit.

The primary processing unit needs to keep an updated database of products that have been marked or tested and report them.

F.3.2. The traceability program via a tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing solution shall be validated by Regenagri.

F.4. The system shall be applied and shall work in accordance with the system's requirements.

This shall be verified by the certification body, and this is a condition of the applicability of the entire traceability type module and traceability certification issuing (described below).

F.5. The licensed organisation shall notify the certification body prior to the technology, or the tracer being applied and provide access to the certification body to witness its application.

The application of the technology or the tracer shall be witnessed by the certification body. The witnessing of the tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing application may be combined with the required annual certification audit.

F.6. The licensed organisation shall provide access to the certification body, allowing the certification body to take samples for analysis.

When a test is required downstream, the approved certification body shall take samples and carry out the required analysis to detect and measure the testing or the tracer.
The analysis shall be done following the applicable laboratory standards (either at the facility site when it has the appropriate laboratory environment or at the certification body's laboratory).

F.7. Traceability Assurance Certificates shall be made available by the licensed organisation and shall accompany all products sold.

F.7.1. The Traceability Assurance Certificate shall be issued by the approved certification body. The licensed organisation shall request the Traceability Assurance Certificate from the certification body within three months after the products have been dispatched and/or shipped. This can only be done during the validity of the regenagri certificate.

F.7.2. The licensed organisation shall provide access to the certification body to carry out a traceability test based on sample selection (the sample can be selected during a visit to the certification body or through samples and documents sent by the licensed organization). This is the subject of a decision by the certification body.

F.8. A traceability program database with marked products and testing reports has been made a subject of the annual internal inspection.

The licensed organisation should keep the testing reports and up-to-date traceability database as part of these traceability program requirements and as proof of the origin of the products.

This will be the subject of annual control by the certification body.